"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREV, L.A.

Characteristic temperature of suspensions. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.6:1356-1358 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut molochnoy promyshlennosti. Submitted May 12, 1965.

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65994

SOV/81-59-8-26282

24.7700

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 34 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dikarev, N.M.

TITLE: The Optical Absorption and Photoconductivity of Bismuth Iodide

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Vologodsk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1958, Vol 23, pp 79-101

ABSTRACT: The optical absorption and the photoelectric properties of BiI_3 (I) have been studied on samples prepared in the form of thin polycrystalline dust layers, tablets pressed from a powder or crystals grown from a melt. The absorption edge of the polycrystalline layers lies at 680 mμ; the absorption passes through a maximum at about 610 mμ and then rises smoothly to the side of shorter λ. The high absorption coefficient (8×10^4 cm^{-1}) at 610 mμ is caused by the characteristic absorption of the I lattice. At lowering of the temperature the edge of the band moves to the side of short λ. The addition of admixtures causes no noticeable change in the absorption curve. The photoconductivity σ has a considerable value, especially in single-crystal samples, and decreases at deviations from the stoichiometric composition and the presence of structure deformations. This is apparently connected with the increase in the recombination rate on the lattice defects

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65994

SOV/81-59-8-26282

The Optical Absorption and Photoconductivity of Bismuth Iodide

The appearance of the maximum of the photoeffect on the longwave boundary of the proper band, the change of the sign of the photo-emf in the same region of the spectrum, the change in the life time of the photocarriers, the oscillations of the photocurrent values of polycrystalline dust layers in the adsorption and desorption of vapor molecules are explained by the changes in the surface charge caused by defects in the surface.

V. Ostroborodova

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

SOV/58-59-7-15783

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 161 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dikarev, N.M.

TITLE: On Absorption and Photoconductivity in Bismuth Iodide

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta im. A.I. Gertsena, 1958, Vol 148, pp 29 - 36; RZhFiz, 1959, Nr 6, 13397

ABSTRACT: The article has not been reviewed.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREV, P.I.

KHUSHINSKIY, L.V., doktor biologicheskikh nauk; MERKUR'YEVA, Ye.K., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; IZRAILEVICH, I.Ye., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; IL'INSKIY, S.A., veterinarnyy vrach; IN'KOV, N.M., veterinarnyy vrach; STOGOV, K.S., veterinarnyy vrach; VANICHEV, M.I.,veterinarnyy vrach; MAZOVER, A.P., veterinarnyy vrach; ORLOV, A.P., veterinarnyy vrach; RYLOV, V.V., teterinarnyy vrach; SAKHAROV, N.A., veterinarnyy vrach; DIKAREV, P.I., redaktor; MUSHTAKOVA,L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The working dog; manual for training specialists in raising work dogs] Sluzhebnaia sobaka; rukovodstvo po podgotovke spetialistov sluzhebnogo sobakovodstva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1952. 616 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Dogs--Training)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREV, P.I.

PANYSHEVA, Lidiya Vasil'yevna, kand.veterin.nauk; LIPIN, V.A., kand.veterin.nauk; TARASOV, Vasiliy Romanovich, kand.veterin.nauk; LIPINA, Yelena Ivanovna, kand.veterin.nauk; UTKIN, Leonid Georgiyevich, kand.biol.nauk; DOMRACHEV, G.V., prof., doktor veterin.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki [deceased], red.; DIKAREV, P.I., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Diseases of dogs (noninfectious); a practical manual for veterinarians and veterinary technicians] Bolezni sobak (nezaraznye); prakticheskoe rukovodstvo dlia veterinarnykh vrachei i veterinarnykh tekhnikov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1958. 445 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Domrachev).
(Dogs--Diseases)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREV, V., inzh.

Carburetors for racing motorcycles. Za rul. 18 no.2:11 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vedushchiy konstruktor leningradskogo filiala Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni.
(Motorcycles--Engines--Carburetors)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

KOCHETKOV, V.I., inzh.; DIKAREV, V.I., inzh.

Design and installation of auxiliary hydroreactive steering devices.
Sudostroenie 26 no. 11:18-23 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Steering gear)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Selecting the timing in case of side pointing of bombers.
[Trudy] MVTU no.73:82-87 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Bombing, Aerial)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculating the multiplicity coefficient of mechanisms for side pointing of bombsight. [Trudy] MVTU no.73:67-81 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Bombsights)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; MOSYAGIN, G.M., inzh.

Selection of the relative aperture of an optical system in photoelectric apparatus. [Trudy] MVTU no.110:5-16 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Optical instruments)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREV, V. S.

400 - reprint

Measurement of the resonance absorption of neutrons in a uranium-graphite lattice. M. B. Feigarov, V. S. Dikarev, and V. G. Madeev. *Conf. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Session Div. Phys. Math. Sci.* 1955, 59–67(Pub. 1956)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 3102*f*.

B. M. R.

reprint

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREV V.S.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1728
AUTHOR DIKAREV,V.S., EGIAZAROV,M.B., KOROLEV,E.N., MADEEV,V.G.
TITLE Investigation of the Protective Properties of Concrete.
PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.5, 136-137 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

The present work deals with the results obtained in connection with the spatial distribution of neutron fluxes and gamma rays in ordinary concrete (type PŠ) and in Limonite concrete (type LL). The protective properties of these types of concrete were investigated in radiation emitted from the active zone of an experimental nuclear reactor (with light water). These investigations aimed at obtaining experimental material for the computation and construction of concrete protection of the projected nuclear reactor for nuclear-chemical, radiochemical and biological investigations. For this purpose ordinary concrete with an average density of 2,4 g/cm^3 with 30 weight percents of sand, 52,4% of gravel, 9,7% cement, and 7,3% water, as well as Limonite concrete with the average density of 2,7 g/cm^3 with 33,7% Limonite sand, 44,6% Limonite gravel, 12% cement, and 9,7% water were investigated. The concrete was formed into blocks of 750x750x105 mm, which were stacked into the test corner of the reactor in form of a prism of 1260 mm length and a cross section of 750x750 mm. The distance between the front edge of the prism and the center of the active zone amounted to 860 mm. Gamma radiation was detected by means of a small ion chamber of graphite and the flux of fast neu-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.5, 136-137 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1728

trons was measured by means of a phosphor indicator. For the detection of resonance neutrons an iodine indicator with cadmium, and for the detection of thermal neutrons a dysprosium indicator was used. These detectors were arranged in the concrete at different distances from the center of the active zone. The thickness of the concrete was modified by gradually removing the concrete blocks. Two diagrams on the semi-logarithmic scale illustrate the curves of the attenuation of gamma radiation and neutron flux in ordinary and in Limonite concrete. In the case of distances of from 20 to 80 cm the spatial distribution of the neutron flux with different energies is determined in the concrete types under investigation by the spatial distribution of the fast neutrons. The neutron flux in this domain is attenuated experimentally by approximation. The relaxation lengths amount to 11 and 9 cm respectively for ordinary and for Limonite concrete. In the case of greater thicknesses of the concrete (> 80 cm) the attenuation curves of the neutron fluxes become flatter, and relaxation lengths increase to 16 and 13 cm for ordinary and Limonite concrete respectively. Apparently it is here that the penetrating component of fast neutrons begins to take effect. The gamma radiation flux in concrete is composed of the primary gamma rays coming from the active zone of the reactor and of the secondary gamma rays created in the concrete. The relaxation length of the gamma rays in more than 80 cm thick concrete corresponds to the relaxation of fast neutrons.

INSTITUTION:

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREV, V.S

"Distribution of Gamma Ray and Moderated Neutron Flux in the Graphite Column of the RFT Reactor," by V. S. Berezin, L. V. Groshev, V. S. Dikarev, M. B. Yegiazarov, Ye. N. Korolev, V. G. Madeyev, and Yu. G. Nikolayev, Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 2, No 2, Feb 57, pp 118-122

In early 1953 the spatial distribution of neutrons with various energies and of the gamma radiation in the graphite thermal column of the Physico-technical Reactor (RFT) was measured. The experiment "was not only of practical interest, but also of scientific interest because it served as a verification of theoretical calculations of the distribution of gamma rays and moderated neutrons."

The activity of indicators was used to measure thermal, resonance, and fast neutron flux. The drop in gamma ray intensity was measured by small ionization chambers.

SUM. 1345

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DIKAREV, V.S.

The graphite thermal column of the reactor is of square cross section, 100 cm on a side and 200 cm long. It is separated from the reactor core by a graphite reflector 80 cm thick and by a 45-cm air space. Resonance and fast neutron flux decreased approximately exponentially in the interval from 80 to 160 cm along the column length. At greater distances, an equilibrium was established between the flux of fast and resonance neutrons.

The gamma radiation decreased according to a law which was close to exponential. The coefficient of attenuation $\mu = 3.78 \cdot 10^{-2}$ cm^{-1}.

The theoretical calculations were found to be in "satisfactory" agreement with the experimental data. (U)

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DIKAREV V. S.

MOSTOVOY, V. I., DIKAREV, V. S., YEGLAZAROV, M. B. and SALTYKOV, U. S.

"Neutron Spectrum Measurement in Uranium-Water Lattices."

paper to be presented at the 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

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21(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2583

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2nd, Geneva, 1958.

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; yadernyye reaktory i yadernaya energetika (Reports of Soviet Scientists: Nuclear Reactors and Nuclear Power) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 707 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 2) Errata slip inserted. 8,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: M.A. Dollezhal', Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, A.I. Krasin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, A.I. Leypunskiy, Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, I.I. Novikov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and V.S. Fursov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: A.P. Alyab'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in reactor designing, as well as for professors and students of higher technical schools where reactor design is taught.

COVERAGE: This is the second volume of a six-volume collection on the peaceful use of atomic energy. The six volumes contain the reports presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held from September 1 to 13, 1958 in Geneva. Volume 2 consists of three parts. The first is devoted to atomic power plants under construction in the Soviet Union; the second to experimental and research reactors, the experiments carried out on them, and the work to improve them; and the third, which is predominantly theoretical, to problems of nuclear reactor physics and construction engineering. Yu. I. Syrkin is the science editor of this volume. See SOV/2081 for titles of all volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the articles.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

MOSTOVOI, V.I.; DIKAREV, V.S.; YEGIAZAROV, M.B.; SALTYKOV, Yu.S.

Measurement of neutron spectra in lattices of uranium - water and uranium - monoisopropylbiphenyl. Atom.energ. 13 no.6:547-555 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Neutrons—Spectra) (Uranium) (Biphenyl)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

MOSTOVOY, V. I.; DIKAREV, V. S.; YEREMEYEV, I. P.

"Experimental work on neutron thermalization."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

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L 10829-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/GS/RM
ACCESSION NR: AT5007912 S/0000/64/000/000/0236/0244

45
BH

AUTHOR: Dikarev, V. S.; Mostovoy, V. I.

TITLE: Measurement of the spectra of thermal neutrons in a uranium-monoisopropylbiphenyl lattice

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Issledovaniya po primeneniyu organicheskikh teplonositeley-zamedliteley v energeticheskikh reaktorakh (Research on the use of organic heat-transfer agents and moderators in power reactors). Moscow. Atomizdat, 1964, 236-244

TOPIC TAGS: organic reactor coolant, thermal reactor, nuclear power plant, power reactor, thermal neutron, neutron spectrum heat transfer agent, isopropylbiphenyl, uranium reactor, organic moderator

ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation of the space-energy distribution of thermal neutrons in the core of a uranium-monoisopropylbiphenyl lattice at different temperatures are presented. A comparison is made between these results and the results obtained on a uranium-water lattice. Graphs are given showing the distribution of the neutron "temperature" through the core, the spectrum of neutrons in uranium, the spectrum of neutrons in the moderator, the spectrum of neutrons in uranium in a uranium-monoisopropylbiphenyl lattice, the spectrum of

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

L 40829-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007912

neutrons in the moderator in a uranium-monoisopropylbiphenyl lattice, and the dependence of the neutron "temperature" on the temperature of the medium. The results show that the neutron distribution in a uranium-isopropylbiphenyl lattice is essentially the same as in uranium-water lattice, and that the moderating effect of monoisopropylbiphenyl is essentially independent of the temperature. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 01Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREV, Ye.A., inzh.

Dynamic properties of an amplidyne with a separated magnetic circuit. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.3:54-58 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

L 1695-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AP5017129 UR/0292/65/000/007/0019/0021
621.313.236.3

AUTHOR: Dikarev, Ye. A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Stability of the dynamoelectric amplifier with divided magnetic system

SOURCE: Elektrotekhnika, no. 7, 1965, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: dynamic amplifier

ABSTRACT: The results are reported of a theoretical and experimental investigation of the limits of stable operation of a divided-field dynamoelectric amplifier. Equations of the commutating-pole winding are set up and solved. The nature of equation roots (real, imaginary) describes the transient process which may be aperiodic or oscillatory, stable or unstable. Formulas of stable operation depending on control-winding-armature mutual inductance, brush shift, and load time constant are derived. Three oscillograms of experimental stability tests (sudden load application) are shown. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 25 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE

Card 1/1 NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVSKIY, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk (Leningrad)

Effect of accumulations of air on the functioning of pressure water pipes. Vod.i san.tekh. no.4:14-15 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Water pipes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

TOVSTOLES, Nikolay Il'ich. Prinimali uchastiye: DIKAREV, V.V., ass.; GORBIK, M.D., dots.; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, A.Ya., red.; YEREMINA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Brief textbook in engineering geodesy] Kratkii spravochnik po inzhenernoi geodezii. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Kiev, Gosstroiizdat, USSR, 1963. 318 p. (MIRA 17:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREV, Ye.A., inzh.

Amplidyne with divided magnetic circuit. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.4: 12-14 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

AGAFONOV, B.S.; SHAMSHUR, V.I., redaktor; DIKAREVA, A.I., redaktor; KORUZEV, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Theory and calcualtion of radiotelegraph circuits in oscillator tubes] Teoriia i raschet radiotelegrafnykh rezhimov generatornykh lamp. Moskva, "Sovetskoe radio," 1954. 534 p. (MLRA 7:12)
(Oscillators--Electron-tube)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

WOODWARD, P.M.; BOROVITSKIY, S.I. [translator]; GORELIK, Gabriel' Semenovich, redaktor; DIKAREVA, A.I., redaktor; KORUZEV, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Probability and information theory, with applications to radar. Translated from the English] Teoriia veroiatnostei i teoriia informatsii s primeneniiami v radiolokatsii. Perevod s angliiskogo S.I. Borovitskogo. Pod red. G.S.Gorelika. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio", 1955. 127 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(Radar) (Probabilities) (Information theory)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

KRIVITSKIY, Boris Khatskelevich; POLEZHAYEV,I.I., redaktor; DIKAREVA,A.I. redaktor; KORUZEV,N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Impulse circuits and apparatus] Impul'snye skhemy i ustroistva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1955. 247 p. (MIRA 9:2)
(Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVA, A. I.

PERSON, Solomon Veniaminovich [deceased]; LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, Andrey Ivanovich; KHATSKELEVICH, Viktor Abramovich; FOMICHEV, I.N., redaktor; DIKAREVA, A.I., redaktor; KORUZEV, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Theory and design of amplitude and modulation generator tubes; experience in developing A.I.Berg's method] Teoriia i raschet amplitudno-modulirovannykh lampovykh generatorov; opyt razvitiia metoda A.I.Berga. Pod red. I.N.Fomicheva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1955. 507 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)
(Electron tubes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

AGAFONOV, B.S.; SHAMSHUR, V.I., redaktor; DIKAREVA, A.I., redaktor; KORUZEV, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Theory and design of electron-tube oscillators for radio telephone use] Teoriia i raschet radiotelefonnykh rezhimov generatornykh lamp. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1955. 547 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Oscillators, Electron-tube)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVA, A. I.

ARENBERG, Aleksandr Georgiyevich;[deceased]; DIKAREVA, A.I., redaktor; KORUZEV, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Propagation of microwaves] Rasprostranenie detsimetrovykh i santimetrovykh voln. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1957. 303 p. (MLRA 10:6)

(Microwaves)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVA, A.I.

PROSIN, A.V. [translator]; CHASTUKHINA, Yu.Ye. [translator]; SIFOROV, V.I., redaktor; DIKAREVA, A.I., redaktor; KOROZEV, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems of telecommunication by ultrashort waves. Translated from the English] Voprosy dal'nei sviazi na ul'trakorotkikh volnakh; sbornik statei. Perevod s angliiskogo A.V.Prosina, IU.E. Chastukhina. Pod red. V.I.Siforova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1957. 369 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Radio, Shortwave) (Ionospheric radio wave propagation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

SMOL'NIKOV, N.Ya.; DIKAREVA, A.I., red.; SVESHNIKOV, A.A., tekhn. red.
[Programming fundamentals for the "Ural" digital computer] Osnovy programmirovaniia dlia tsifrovoi mashiny "Ural." Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1961. 326 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electronic digital computers)
(Programming (Electronic computers))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

BIRKGAN, A.Yu.; VOSKRESENSKIY, G.P.; DIKAREVA, A.I., red.; SVESHNIKOV, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Programming for the "Ural-2" digital computer]Programmirovanie dlia tsifrovoi vychislitel'noi mashiny "Ural-2". Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1962. 206 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Electronic digital computers--Programming)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

KUKARIN, Sergey Vladimirovich; DIKAREVA, A.I., red.; SVESHNIKOV, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Present state and trends in the future development of microwave devices; survey of foreign literature] Sovremennoe sostoianie i tendentsii razvitiia priborov SVCh; po materialam inostrannoi literatury. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1962. 232 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Microwaves) (Electronic apparatus and appliances)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

ABOLITS, Izrail' Abramovich, dots.; BASIK, Il'ya Vasil'yevich, starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; REZVYAKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich, dots.; YUDIN, Anatoliy Ivanovich, dots. Prinimal uchastiye BENEDIKTOV, G.A.; KOSHCHEYEV, I.A., otv. red.; POPOVA, N.E., otv. red.; DIKAREVA, A.I., red.; MARKOCH, K.G., tekhn. red.

[Long-distance communications] Dal'niaia sviaz'. [By] I.A.Abolits i dr. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 621 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Telecommunication)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DODIK, S.D.; KHARCHENKO, R.R., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; KUTYASHOVA, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., nauchnyy red.; DIKAREVA, A.I., red.; BELYAYEVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Transistorized d.c. voltage and current regulators]Poluprovodnikovye stabilizatory postoiannogo napriazheniia i toka. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1962. 352 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Voltage regulators)
(Electric power supply to apparatus)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

IVANOV, Yu.A.; TYAPKIN, B.V.; KRIKSUNOV, L.Z., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BRAMSON, L.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; USOL'TSEV, I.F., inzh.-podpolkovnik, nauchnyy red.; DIKAREVA, A.I., red.; BELYAYEVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Military applications of infrared technology] Infrakrasnaia tekhnika v voennom dele. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1963. 358 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Infrared rays--Military applications)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

KROKHIN, Valentin Vasil'yevich; DIKAREVA, A.I., red.

[Elements of superhigh-frequency radio receiving systems] Elementy radiopriemnykh ustroistv sverkhvysokikh chastot. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1964. 693 p. (MIRA 17:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

PETROVICH, Nikolay Timofeyevich; DIKAREVA, A.I., red.

[Transmission of discrete information through channels with phase keying] Peredacha diskretnoi informatsii v kanalakh s fazovoi manipuliatsiei. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1965. 262 p. (MIRA 18:4)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVA, G.M.

48-1-19/20

AUTHOR: Dikareva, G. M.

TITLE: A Scintillation Method for the Control of β-Contaminations in the Presence of a γ-Background (Stsintillyatsionnyy metod kontrolya β-zagryaznennosti v prisutstvii γ-fona)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 1, pp. 90 - 93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The fundamental criterion when selecting a measuring method is represented by the ratio of the recording-efficiency of β- and γ-radiations. $k = \frac{f_\beta}{f_\gamma}$. This ratio must be a maximum. It is important to have a scintillator with a high light-yield. In this manner, conditions otherwise being equal, it is possible to diminish the thickness of the scintillator. The purpose of the present work was to select a suitable scintillator, in order to obtain an optimum ratio K. The author used organic films which consisted of a solution of tetraphenylbutadiene in polystyrene. Besides, scintillator-layers K-5 (ZnS-Ag) which were put onto a glass as well as fine organic stilbene-monocry-

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A Scintillation Method for the Control of β-Contaminations in the Presence of a γ-Background

stals of various thickness were used. Measurements were carried out on a photomultiplier ФЭУ-19М with a feed of stabilized negative voltage by a standarized rectifier of the type BC-9. The impulse was given from the photomultiplier to the amplifier with an amplification-coefficient 100, to the amplitude--discriminator and to the counting device. The cathode of the photomultiplier was screened from light from outside by means of an aluminum foil with a 4 M cm^{-2}-surface. Thin Sr^{90}-Y^{90}--layers which had been uniformly put onto an aluminum base were used as source of β-radiation. The γ-background was produced by Co^{60}. The counting speed - discrimination-voltage - curves were plotted at various thicknesses of scintillators and K was calculated from them. In organic films with tetraphenylbutadiene the maximumvalue for K was obtained in the film with 7,2 M cm^{-2}: K = 87. For the thin scintillator-layers of ZnS-Ag a well recognizable maximum was obtained at the K- layer -thickness -- curve. The K-maximum is at the 45 M cm^{-2}-value of the surface-density, which is to be explained by the occurrence of an "effective thickness" in fine-crystalline phosphors. Satisfactory results were obtained with thin stilbene-monocrystals. These crystals were placed at the author's disposal by the Insti-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

A Scintillation Method for the Control of β-Contaminations in the Presence of a γ-Background 48-1-19/20

tute for Crystallography AN USSR. The maximum value K = 64 was obtained in stilbene-crystals with a thickness of 100 u (surface-density 12 M cm^{-2}). In the case of a complete discrimination of the sounds at the photomultiplier the effectiveness in the recording of β-particles amounts to 23,6%. It is obvious that a further decrease in crystal-thickness will lead to a further increase in K. The absolute efficiency in the counting of β-particles, however, will decrease. It is possible that the crystal-thickness of 100 μ is not the optimum. But the author had no thinner ones available. On the basis of the obtained experimental data on the efficiency in the counting of β- and γ-radiations in stilbene-crystals with a surface-density of 12 M cm^{-2} the minimum β-contamination-levels which can be measured in practice under conditions of a given γ-background were calculated. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 1 Slavic. reference.

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Card 3/3

1. Crystals 2. Polystyrene 3. Scintillation counters-Application

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DIKAREVA, G.N.

Toxicity of aminazine. Farm. i toks. 22 no.2:189-190
Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Laboratoriya promyshlennoy toksikologii (zav. - prof.A.A. Kanarevskaya) Instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(CHLORPROMAZINE, tox.
in exper. animals (Rus))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVA, L.M.

70-3-8/20

AUTHOR: Poray-Koshits, M.A., Yukhno, Ye.K., Antsishkina, A.S. and Dikareva, L.M.

TITLE: The atomic crystals structure of complex acido-amine nickel compounds. (Atomnaya struktura kristallov kompleksnykh soyedineniy nikelya atsidoaminovogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: "Kristallografiya" (Crystallography), 1957, Vol.2, No.3, pp. 371 - 381 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The purposes of the investigations were to find the coordination number of the nickel atom and determine the position of the acid residuals X in compounds of the NiA_4X_2 type; to determine the general character of the structure of thiocyanate-amine compounds (ionic salts, double molecular compounds, complex compounds), which fall out at different solution concentrations; to establish analogies and differences in interatomic distances from nickel to addendium in different compounds; to find the configuration and orientation of thiocyanate groups, to determine the inter-atomic distances and the nature of N...C and C...S bonds.

The investigation of the above mentioned compounds belongs, as a compound part, to the systematic study of crystal chemistry of complex mickel compounds. It is of interest both in point of the theory of complex compounds in general and because

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The atomic crystals structure of complex acido-amine nickel compounds. (Cont.)

it may well give an explanation for the peculiar properties of complex nickel compounds in particular.

Crystal $Ni(C_5H_5N)_4X_2$, where X = Cl, Br and NCS, are not isomorphous. The results of the investigations of tetragonal crystals $Ni(C_5H_5N)_4Cl_2$ were published earlier.

Crystals of $Ni(C_5H_5N)_4Br_2$ are orthorhombic; space group Pna; a = 15.8, b = 9.3, c = 14.2 ± 0.1 kX.; $\sigma = 1.67$ g/cm^{-3}; N = 4.

Crystals of $Ni(C_5H_5N)_4(NCS)_2$ are monoclinic; the space group C2/c or Cc; a = 12.3, b = 13.2, c = 16.2 ± 0.1 kX., $\beta = 120°$; $\sigma = 1.4$ g/cm^{-3}; N = 4.

In both cases the structure investigation was carried out by means of Patterson projections, 'weighted' (generalised) Patterson projections of the first layer lines, with subsequent calculation of centrosymmetrical projections of electron density.

In both cases residuals Br and NCS are bound directly with nickel atoms and lie in transposition to each other.

Card 2/7 Crystal $Ni(NH_3)_4X_2$, where X = NO_2 and NCS, are isomorphous; space group C2/m; N = 2.

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The atomic crystals structure of complex acido-amine nickel compounds. (Cont.)

In the first compound $a = 10.77_5$, $b = 6.85$, $c = 6.12 \pm 0.02$ kX. $\beta = 128^0$; $\sigma = 1.72$ g/cm^{-3}; in the second $a = 11.46$, $b = 8.18$, $c = 5.68 \pm 0.02$ kX., $\beta = 105^0$; $\sigma = 1.55$ g/cm^{-3}.

The structural type of crystals was determined from Patterson projections and electron-density projections. A more precise determination of inter-atomic distances was achieved with the help of 'weighted' electron-density projections of the first layer line; in the final stage, electron-density sections were used. In both compounds acid residuals NO_3 and NCS belong to the inner region of the complex. The molecular six-coordinated octahedral arrangement of the addenda seems to be typical of all nickel compounds of the NiA_4X_2 type, in contra-distinction to the similar Pd and Pt compounds, whose structure is $[MA_4]X_2$.

Card 3/7 The results of structure investigation of crystals $Ni(NCS)_2 \cdot 3NH_3$ have already been published (M.A. Poray-Koshits, Proc. Inst. Crystallogr. 1954, 10, 117). The molecular complexes $Ni(NH_3)_3(NCS)_2$ have the shape of tetrahedral pyramids with Ni atoms in the centre of the base.

Trigonal crystals $Ni(NCS)_2 \cdot NH_4NCS \cdot 3NH_3$ possess considerable piezoelectricity; space group P321; $a = 10.2$ $c = 11.13 \pm 0.02$

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The atomic crystals structure of complex acido-amine nickel compounds. (Cont.)

kX.; = 1.495 g/cm^{-3}; N = 3. The structure is determined with the help of Patterson-function projections and Harker sections at heights 1/3 and 0 parallel to (001) and also by using electron-density projections along the second-order axis. The atoms are surrounded octahedrally by three molecules NH_3 and three groups NCS after the design a-a, b-b, a-b (edge isomer). Complex anions $[Ni(NH_3)_3(NCS)_3]$ are arranged according to cubic close packing, in the octahedral interstices of which ions NH_4^+, surrounded by six sulphur atoms, are to be found.

Crystals $Ni(NCS)_2.2NH_4NCS.2NH_3.H_2O$, which belong to the cubic system, also possess piezoelectricity; space group I23; a = 13.41 ± 0.02 kX., σ = 1.523 g/cm^3; N = 6. Six octahedral complex ions trans-$[Ni(NH_3)_2(NCS)_4]^{2-}$ are arranged in all the corners of the eight cubes with edges 1/2a, except the points 0, 0, 0 and 1/2, 1/2, 1/2; these two are occupied by water molecules.

Eight cathions NH_4^+ are in the centres of the same cubes and
Card 4/7 are surrounded octahedrally by sulphur atoms of the thiocyanate group. The remaining four ammonium groups, together with four

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The atomic crystals structure of complex acido-amine nickel compounds. (Cont.)

polar water molecules, form two tetrahedra around two water molecules in the corners of the cubes 0, 0, 0 and 1/2, 1/2, 1/2.

Thus, all the thiocyanate-amine nickel compounds that fall out of the solution are complex in structure type and must be described by the following formulae:

$$Ni(NH_3)_4(NCS)_2,\ Ni(NH_3)_3(NCS)_2,\ NH_4[Ni(NH_3)_3(NCS)_3],$$
$$(NH_4)_2[Ni(NH_3)_2(NCS)_4]H_2O$$

We succeeded in determining all inter-atomic nickel-addendum distances with sufficient precision only in centro-symmetrical structures. The distances are entered in Table 2, p.378, showing that in $Ni(C_5H_5N)_4Cl_2$ and $Ni(NH_3)_3(NCS)_2$ all the nickel-addendum bonds are of covalent character.

The Ni-S distance in the second compound is the contact of different molecules, which completes the nickel co-ordination to six.

The Ni-Br and Ni-NCS distances in bromine- and thiocyanate-pyridine complexes, equal to 2.58 and 2.0 kX., also correspond to covalent bonds.

Card 5/7 In spite of the isomorphism of $Ni(NH_3)_4(NCS)_2$ and

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The atomic crystals structure of complex acido-amine nickel compounds. (Cont.)

$Ni(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2$, the relation between inter-atomic metal-addendum distances is quite different, In the first case it is the distances to four neutral substitutes that are increased; in the second, the distances to two acid residuals. Somewhat shortened distances between groups NO_2 and oxygen atoms of neighbouring molecules in $Ni(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2$ lead us to suppose the existence of weak inter-molecular hydrogen bonds. The abnormal colour of this compound may be accounted for by these structure peculiarities.

All the compounds containing NCS groups are isothiocyanates. In all cases linear groups NCS lie on one straight line with the Ni-N bond direction.

Group dimensions: in $Ni(NH_3)_3(NCS)_2$, $N_I - C_I = 1.15 \pm 0.05$, $C_I - S_I = 1.64 \pm 0.04$, $N_{II} - C_{II} = 1.12 \pm 0.05$, $C_{II} - S_{II} = 1.70 \pm 0.04$ Å kX.; in $Ni(NH_3)_4(NCS)_2$, $N - C = 1.20 \pm 0.05$, $C - S = 1.61 \pm 0.04$ kX.

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In spite of the varying distances it is obvious that the N - C bond becomes shorter, and C - S longer, as compared to

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The atomic crystals structure of complex acido-amine nidel compounds. (Cont.)

corresponding distances in methyl-isothiocyanate (N = C = 1.22, C = S = 1.56 kX.). There is no doubt that, at least, in the first of these two compounds the N ... C bond must be characterised as triple, and the C ... S bond as single. (Slightly condensed translation).
There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 16 references, 11 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N.S. Kurnakov
(Institut Obshchey Neorganicheskoy Khimi imeni N.S. Kurnakova)
(Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova) Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov.

SUBMITTED: February 22, 1957.

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24.7200

75982
SOV/70-4-5-4/36

AUTHORS: Poray-Koshits, M. A., Dikareva, L. M.

TITLE: Study of the Structure of Nickel Dinitrotetraammine Crystals by X-Ray Diffraction Methods

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 5, pp 650-657 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The artificially grown crystals of $Ni(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2$ were overwhelmingly twins. The monocrystals were platy, prismatic with rhombic cross sections, octahedron-shaped, or they resembled rhombohedrons. Goniometric measurements proved, however, identical monoclinic symmetry of all of them. The predominant faces were (110) prisms and (001) pinacoid. The octahedron-shaped crystals had also well developed $(20\bar{1})$ faces. Dovetail twins had (001) as the contact plane. The refraction indices are $n_\gamma = 1.660 \pm 0.003$, $n_\beta = 1.598 \pm 0.008$, $n_\alpha = 1.491 \pm 0.003$; the angle between the optic axes $2V = 69°20'$. The goniometrically determined ratio $a:b:c = 1.54:1:0.895$ and $\beta = 116°$. The lattice constants were determined according to oscillating-crystal photographs and refined by the method of error

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Study of the Structure of Nickel Dinitrotetraammine Crystals by X-Ray Diffraction Methods

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elimination by comparison of the reciprocal lattice photographs with that of NCl. The lattice constants are: a = 10.77 A, b = 6.85 A, c = 6.14 A, β = 116° and a:b:c = 1.57:1:0.89. The density is 1.79. There are 2 molecular weights per unit cell. The space group is C2/m. The crystals are piezoelectric. There are no extinctions except for (001) centering. The crystal structure is close to that of $Ni(NH_3)_4(NCS)_2$. The b-rotation reciprocal lattice levels reveal, besides the 2-fold rotor, 2 pseudosymmetry axes, making the pattern look like that of an orthorhombic crystal. The pseudo-symmetry axes are parallel to $[\bar{1}01]^*$ and $[\bar{4}01]^*$. They are believed to indicate the orthorhombic symmetry of the atomic distribution within ac planes which shifted by the b-translation generate the monoclinic three-dimensional lattice. The atomic coordinates determined according to the Patterson projections and the reciprocal lattice data point to the composition of the $Ni(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2$ crystals of slightly stretched octahedra having Ni at body-centers, NH_3 at 4 vertices forming a square, and NO_2 at the remaining 2 vertices. Ni atoms contact only

Card 2/3

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N atoms but not O or H atoms. The Ni-to-NH_3, Ni-to-N, NH_3-to-NH_3, and NH_3-to-N (of NO_2) distances are 2.07, 2.23, 2.95, and 3.05 A, respectively. The elongation of the O_2N-Ni-NO_2 axis weakens this bond relative to Ni-to-NH_3 bond, and perhaps produces the anomalous color of the compound and its unusually large magnetic moment. There are 3 figures; 5 tables; and 13 references, 7 Soviet, 2 Japanese, 1 U.S., 1 British, 1 Italian, 1 French. The U.S. and British references are: Bailar, J. C., The Chemistry of the Coordination Compounds, 1956; and Hulme, R., Acta Crystallogr., 5, 144, 1952.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii)

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1959

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVA, R.I.

Serodiagnosis of typhus fever by means of dry serum. Lab.delo 6 no.6:11-12 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Ul'yanovskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.
(TYPHUS FEVER) (SERUM DIAGNOSIS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVA, T. A.

USSR/ Chemistry - Molecular compounds

Card 1/1 Pub. 40 - 19/25

Authors : Korshak, V. V.; Frunze, T. M.; and Dikareva, T. A.

Title : High molecular compounds. Part 89. Tri-component mixed polyamide systems containing amino acids

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk 1, 108-113, Jan 1956

Abstract : Ternary mixed polyamide systems containing ω-aminoenanthic, ω-aminopelargonic or ω-aminoundecane acids and salts of hexamethylenediamine with adipic, azelaic or sebacic acids as well as ε-carbolactam in various combinations, were investigated. It was found that products with lowest melting points and maximum solubility have average compositions and are oriented in the central part of the diagram. The products containing carbolactam in addition to the amino base acids were found to be different from the carbolactamless products. Three USSR references (1955). Tables; diagrams.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Organoelemental Compounds

Submitted : August 18, 1954

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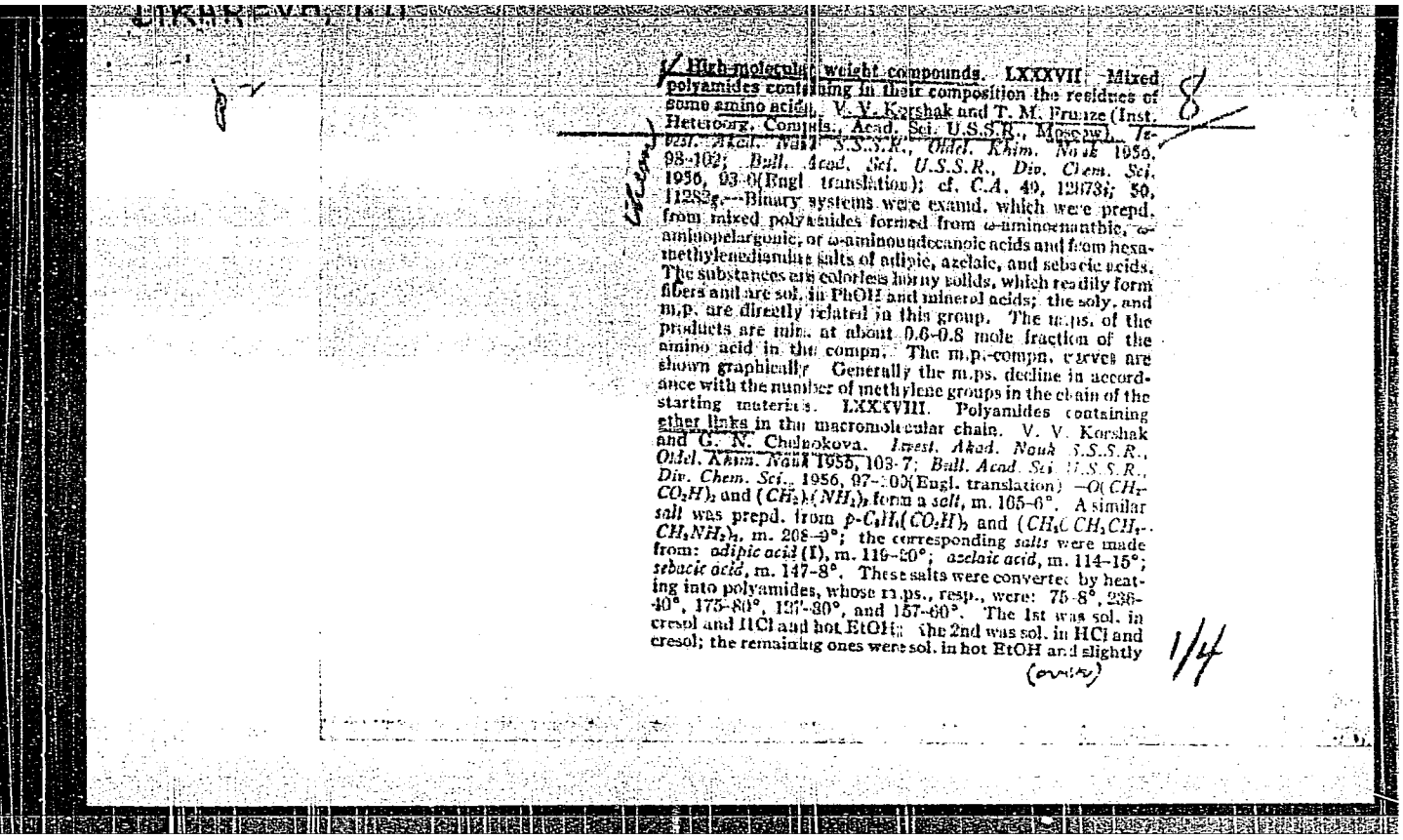

High-molecular weight compounds. LXXXVII. Mixed polyamides containing in their composition the residues of some amino acids. V. V. Korshak and T. M. Frunze (Inst. Heterorg. Compds., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1956, 98-102; *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci.* 1956, 93-6(Engl. translation); cf. *C.A.* 49, 12073*i*; 50, 11282*g*.—Binary systems were examd. which were prepd. from mixed polyamides formed from ω-aminoenanthic, ω-aminopelargonic, or ω-aminoundecanoic acids and from hexamethylenediamine salts of adipic, azelaic, and sebacic acids. The substances are colorless horny solids, which readily form fibers and are sol. in PhOH and mineral acids; the soly. and m.p. are directly related in this group. The m.ps. of the products are min. at about 0.6-0.8 mole fraction of the amino acid in the compn. The m.p.-compn. curves are shown graphically. Generally the m.ps. decline in accordance with the number of methylene groups in the chain of the starting materials. LXXXVIII. Polyamides containing ether links in the macromolecular chain. V. V. Korshak and G. N. Chelnokova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1956, 103-7; *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci.*, 1956, 97-100(Engl. translation).—$O(CH_2CO_2H)_2$ and $(CH_2)_4(NH_2)_2$ form a *salt*, m. 105-6°. A similar *salt* was prepd. from p-$C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$ and $(CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2NH_2)_2$, m. 208-9°; the corresponding *salts* were made from: *adipic acid* (I), m. 116-20°; *azelaic acid*, m. 114-15°; *sebacic acid*, m. 147-8°. These salts were converted by heating into polyamides, whose m.ps., resp., were: 75-8°, 236-40°, 175-80°, 127-30°, and 157-60°. The 1st was sol. in cresol and HCl and hot EtOH; the 2nd was sol. in HCl and cresol; the remaining ones were sol. in hot EtOH and slightly

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KORSHAK, V.V., FRUNZE, T.M., ...

in hot H_2O. Thus the ether link lowers the m.p. of the polyamide and raises the soly. The ether link is more effective in this manner when it is located in the acid residue rather than in the diamine. Copolymers were prepd. from caprolactam and I in various proportions; these solid horny substances also can form fibers on stretching in the cold state; the m.p. of the mixed product shows a min. at about 40 mole-% caprolactam. Mixed polyamides from I and hexamethylenediamine adipate were also studied; in this binary system the min. m.p. results at about 10% (mole) I. LXXXIX. Three-component systems of mixed polyamides including amino

acids. V. V. Korshak, T. M. Frunze, and T. A. Ilinreva. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1956, 108–13; *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci.* 1956, 101–105(Engl. translation).—Ternary system diagrams are presented for mixed polyamides prepd. from combinations of ω-aminoenanthic, ω-aminopelargonic, or ω-aminoundecanoic acids, and hexamethylenediamine salts of adipic, azelaic, or sebacic acids or caprolactam. The lowest m.ps. and highest soly. are found in products near the centers of the ternary diagrams. XC. Polycondensation of 1,2-dichloroethane with Tetralin. G. S. Kolesnikov, V. V. Korshak, M. A. Andreeva, and A. I. Kitaigorodskii. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1956, 114–19; *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci.* 1956, 107–111(Engl. translation).—Polycondensation of $(CH_2Cl)_2$ with tetrahydronaphthalene in the presence of $AlCl_3$ was studied in mixts. of various compns. treated 4 hrs. at 100°. With excess Tetralin the yield of polymeric product is const. and independent of the proportion of other reactants; with excess $(CH_2Cl)_2$ the polymer yield declines. The polymer of max.

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KORSHAK, V. V., FRUNZE, T. M., ...

mol. wt. is formed with 1.1/1.0 ratio of Tetralin to $(CH_2Cl)_2$. The low mol. wt. product is 1,2-bis(2-tetralyl)ethane, m. 99–100°, b$_3$ 190–216° (crude). X-ray analysis of the material gave the following unit cell dimensions: a 13.35 A., b 8.01 A., c 7.97 A., λ 101.15°; space group $P2_1/a = C_{2h}^5$; $Z = 2$ per unit cell. No tridimensional polymer forms in this reaction. The polymeric product does not show assocn. in C_6H_6 until the soln. reaches about 10% concn. XCI. Transarylation of 1,2-diphenylethane at various temperatures. G. S. Kolesnikov and V. V. Korshak. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1956, 232–8; *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci.* 1956, 223–7(Engl. translation); cf. *C.A.* 46, 7527d.—Specimens of $(PhCH_2)_2$ were heated at const. temp. with $AlCl_3$, with stirring in N atm. and the amt. of evolved C_6H_6 detd. vs. time. The residual polyphenylethyl was isolated as usual. The results shown graphically indicate that in the temp. range 80–105° the transarylation reaction is 2nd-order with activation energy 11,400 cal. per mole. The chain growth of the polymer results both from interaction of the polymer mols. and from reaction of the monomer with a growing chain. The mol. wt. of the polymer increases with rising temp. as does the amt. of tridimensional product formed; the latter shows max. mol. wt. of about 15,000 at 150°. XCII. Effect of catalyst concentration on transarylation of 1,2-diphenylethane. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1956, 239–42; *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci.* 1956, 229–31(Engl. translation).—Increase of concn. of $AlCl_3$ used in the reaction (cf. part XCI) results in gradually increasing yield of the polymer up to 13.6 mole-% $AlCl_3$; the rate of reaction rises linearly with concn. of $AlCl_3$. The yield of tridimensional polymer rises with increased $AlCl_3$ concn. in

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KORSHAK, V.V., FRUNZE, T.M., ...

a series of expts. run at 140°. The mol. wt. of the polymer tends to rise with increased concn. of the catalyst. The three-dimensional polymer forms primarily from the highest mol. wt. chains. XCIII. Properties of polyesters of tetramethylene glycol and 1,3-butanediol. V. V. Korshak and S. V. Vinogradova. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 20, 539–44(1950); cf. *C.A.* 50, 252af.—Polyesters were prepd. from tetramethylene glycol or 1,3-butanediol with oxalic, malonic, succinic, adipic, glutaric, pimelic, azelaic, sebacic, and decanedicarboxylic acids. The polyesters from tetramethylene glycol were solids whose m.pts. showed the saw-tooth alternation; the oxalate, m. 103–5°, malonate, m. −20° to −24°, succinate, m. 113–14°, glutarate, m. 36–8°, adipate, m. 58–60°, azelaate, m. 39–41°, pimelate, m. 49–51°, sebacate, m. 64–7°. The polyesters of 1,3-butanediol were liquids with solidification temps. in the −1° to −48° range which also showed a similar alternation but which was less pronounced. The m.ps. of the polyester fractions from tetramethylene glycol do not show any appreciable variation with changed mol. wt. XCIV. Polyesters of trimethylene and pentamethylene glycols. *Ibid.* 544–8.—Polyesters of $(CH_2)_3(OH)_2$ and $(CH_2)_5(OH)_2$ were prepd. with dicarboxylic acids from oxalic to decanedicarboxylic. These were low-melting solids, generally showing a rising m.p. past succinic acid ester; the esters with malonic acid were liquids, m. about −25°, which represented a singular min. The succinates melted above the glutarates. The polyesters from glycols with an odd no. of C atoms destroy the factor of even-odd sequence, beginning with glutarates, i.e. alternation of melting temp. and fluidity and soly. no longer exists.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

SLONIMSKIY, G.L.; DIKAREVA, T.A.

Anisotropy of thermal conductivity in uniaxially oriented polymer films. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.7:1276-1278 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; SLONIMSKIY, G.L.; DIKAREVA, T.A.; ASNOVICH, E.Z.

Solubility and thermomechanical properties of polyaluminum organic siloxanes. Vysokom.soed. 1 no.2:244-247 F '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I.Lenina.
(Plasticizers) (Siloxanes) (Aluminum orgnaic compounds)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

KOZLOVA, Ye.I., kand.biologicheskikh nauk; DIKAREVA, T.A.

Effect of herbicides on the rhizosphere microflora of some agricultural plants. Agrobiologiia no.1:82-87 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Rhizosphere microbiology) (Herbicides)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

ACCESSION NR: AP4009160 S/0190/64/006/001/0153/0157

AUTHORS: Slonimskiy, G. L.; Dikareva, T. A.

TITLE: Studies on anisotropy of mechanical properties of uniaxially oriented polymer films

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 153-157

TOPIC TAGS: polymer film, oriented polymer film, uniaxial orientation, reorientation, stretching, crystalline polymer, amorphous polymer, film strength, physical structure, anisotropy, polyethylene, polyethylene terephthalate, caprone, deformation

ABSTRACT: The experimental work was conducted on crystalline technical films of caprone and low density polyethylene, and on a specially prepared amorphous polyethyleneterephthalate (PETP) film. Of these, the caprone film, 70 μ thick, was already uniaxially oriented during the manufacturing process, while the polyethylene and PETP films were mechanically and optically isotropic. To render them uniaxially oriented, the polyethylene and PETP films were subjected to primary stretching at optimal temperatures, yielding films of 50 and 100 μ. From each of the three films strips 50 mm wide and 15 mm long were cut, and their uniaxial orientation was

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009160

determined by polaroids. The next step consisted of measuring angles of 10, 20, 30, etc degrees (15, 30, 45 etc. degrees for PETP), and of cutting ribbons 1.5 mm wide and 10 mm long at the set angles to the direction of the original stretch. The samples were then subjected to a second stretching in Polyani's apparatus at a rate of 0.008 cm/sec, at temperatures of 20, 100, and 150C for caprone, 20 and 50C for polyethylene, and 20C for PETP. It was found that in all of the samples (at all temperatures) the strength decreased with an increase in the angle between the directions of the primary and secondary stretch, while the elongation at break showed a direct increase. When a polyethylene film, subjected to a single orientation stretch, was allowed to age for one year, it proved to be stronger when restretched in the same direction, but much weaker at an angle stretch, when compared with the corresponding original values. It was also shown that a forced reorientation of crystalline oriented polymers leads to a lowering of true strength, while the reorientation of an oriented amorphous, polymer brings about an increase of the true strength value. Orig. art. has: 3 charts and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Elementoorganic Compounds, AN SSSR)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVA, Ye.A. (Voronezh)

Structural peculiarities of cardiac aneurysm and their significance in the compensation of cardiac action. Arkh.pat. 21 no.7: 43-49 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.S. Nesterov) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. K.A. Lavrov) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CORONARY DISEASE)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVA, Ye.A. (Voronezh)

Case of aneurysm of the right cardiac ventricle. Klin.med. 37 no.7:121-123 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof.V.S.Nesterov) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof.N.I.Odnoralov).
(HEART DISEASES case reports)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVA, Ye.A. (Voronezh)

Intravital diagnosis of congenital stenosis of the aortic arch, aneurysm of the innominate artery, and a developmental anomaly of the pulmonary artery. Klin.med. 38 no.12:119-122 D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. V.S. Nesterov) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. I.N. Odnoralov).

(AORTA—DISEASES) (INNOMINATE ARTERY—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIS) (PULMONARY ARTERY—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

NESTEROV, V.S., prof.; DIKAREVA, Ye.A.

Myocardial dystrophy and muscular cardiac aneurysm. Vrach. delo no.10: 33-42 O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra terapii (zav. - prof. Nesterov, V.S.) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta imnei akademika A.A.Bogomol'tsa.
(HEART--DISEASES) (ANEURSYM)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

NESTEROV, Vladimir Stepanovich; KOCHETOV, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich; DIKAREVA, Yelena Anatol'yevna; DIKAREVA, Yelena Anatol'yevna; SHTUTSER, N.V., red.; MATVEYEVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Cardiac aneurysm] Anevrizma serdtsa. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 193 p. (MIRA 17:1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVICH, T.

137-58-5-9231

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 66 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dikarevich, T.

TITLE: Ways of Utilizing Sulfur From the Complex Metal Ores of Kazakhstan (Puti ispol'zovaniya sery polimetallicheskikh rud Kazakhstana)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta ekon. AN KazSSR, 1957, Vol 2, pp 126-137

ABSTRACT: The sulfur from Kazakhstan ores may be recovered in the form of a pyrite concentrate and in the form of sulfurous waste gases from smelting plants. In concentrating ores it is expedient to employ the method of collective flotation which makes it possible to withdraw the S into the pyrite concentrate and thus produce tailings with low S content. Richer sulfurous gases may be obtained by employing modern technological procedures, namely, the FluoSolids method of roasting, operations in air enriched with O_2, recirculation of gases, etc. A study of economic data indicates that the pyrite concentrate should be utilized in the production of H_2SO_4 primarily and, partially, as an Fe-flux in lead production. Waste gases are most rationally utilized in the manufacture of H_2SO_4; they may also be utilized to produce

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137-58-5-9231

Ways of Utilizing Sulfur From the Complex Metal Ores of Kazakhstan

elemental S. Owing to shipping problems and the fact that it can not be fully utilized on the spot, the production of liquid SO_2 is not practicable.

L. P.

1. Ores--Processing 2. Sulfur--Recovery 3. Waste gases--Processing

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVICH, T.V.; GANZHA, T.I.; BAYMURATOV, U.

Utilizing waste products in Kazakhstan nonferrous metallurgy.
Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.ekon., filos.i prava no.2:42-51 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)
(Kazakhstan--Nonferrous metallurgy)
(Waste products)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVSKIY, V.S., Cand Tech Sci--(diss) "Study of the conditions ~~of~~ for eliminating ~~removal of~~ air ~~aerial~~ accumulations from pressure water lines ~~pipes~~ for ~~with~~ flowing liquid ~~water~~, and the placing ~~spacing~~ of devices in pipelines to discharge the air ~~instruments for air outlet in the piping systems~~." Len, 1958. 17 pp (Min of Railways USSR. Len Order of Lenin Inst of Engineers of Railroad Transport im Acad V.N.Obraztsov), 150 copies (KL,47-58, 133)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVSKIY, V.S. (Leningrad)

Calculating lever and float air valves. Vod. i san. tekh. no.12:12-14 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Valves)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Removal of air pockets from water pipes. Sbor. LIIZHT no.158:47-54,1947
(MIRA 11:6)

(Water pipes)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Lever-float air escape valves used for releasing air from pressure pipes. Sbor. LIIZHT no.158:55-61 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Valves) (Water pipes)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

SURIN, A.A.; DIKAREVSKIY, V.S. (Leningrad)

The necessity of altering the formulation of P 207 in "Norms and technical specifications for planning exterior water piping systems in industrial enterprises and settlements" (NiTu 126-55). Vod. i san. tekh. no.6:28 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Water-supply engineering)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVSKIY, V.S., assistent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Air removal from the water system. Trudy LIIZHT no.165:172-178 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Water hammer)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVSKIY, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKIN, A.A., inzh.

Spacing of air escape valves on pressure water conduits.
Transp. stroi. 12 no.9:34-36 S '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Pipe fittings)
(Valves)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKAREVSKIY, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of undissolved air on water discharge and energy loss in water-pressure pipes. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.185:106-122 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

[redacted]IY, V.S., knad.tekhn.nauk; MARKIN, A.A.

Practice of expelling air from a water pipe that is in use. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT [redacted], 185:123-129 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

S/081/62/000/013/033/054
B177/B101

AUTHORS: Stupakov, G. I., Dikarkina, N. Ye.

TITLE: The effect of clay filler on the strength of concrete

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1962, 432, abstract 13K384 (Sb. nauchn. tr. N.-i. in-t po str-vu v g. Tashkente. Akad. str-va i arkhitekt. SSSR, no. I, 1961, 77-81)

TEXT: This investigation extended over three experimental batches of clay filler: one in rolled form with a porous structure, volume weight 458 kg/m^3 and volume of intergranular space 49.72 %; and two in slab form with a crackled structure, volume weight 451 and 485 kg/m^3, volume of intergranular space 54.98 and 53.74 %. The water-absorption of clay filler was found to depend on the form, structure and porosity of its grains. Tests comparing clay filler in the dry and water-saturated state showed the dry filler to be 18-24 % stronger. The water-holding ability of the clay filler rises with increasing water absorption and water-cement ratio in the cement mix. Water-holding proceeds until the cement sets and begins to give up water to the hardening concrete. Thus the clay filler acts as an

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The effect of clay filler...

accumulator of moisture. By absorbing water from the cement mix the filler reduces the actual water:cement ratio of the concrete, thereby improving its strength, but, when water-absorption exceeds 20 % the grains of filler begin to soften and the strength of the concrete diminishes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

DIKARKINA, N.Ye.; SALIDZHANOV, S.B.; TULYAGANOV, S.Z.

Producing autoclave cellular concrete on mixed binding materials. Sbor. nauch. trud. NII po stroi. ASiA no.4:60-71 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

L 47367-65 EPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWT(l)/EWG(m) Pi-4/Po-4/Pz-6/Pab-10 IJP(c) AT/IW

ACCESSION NR: AP5008750 S/0056/65/048/003/0913/0920

40
B

AUTHOR: Dikasov, V. M.; Rudakov, L. I.; Ryutov, D. I.

TITLE: Interaction of negative energy waves in a weakly turbulent plasma 21

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 3, 1965, 913-920

TOPIC TAGS: plasma equilibrium, plasmon, quasiparticle, negative energy wave, plasma wave interaction, plasma turbulence

ABSTRACT: Certain features of the interaction between quasi-particles corresponding to longitudinal translations of a uniform plasma in the absence of a magnetic field are considered under the assumption that the interaction between the quasi-particles and the particles can be neglected. It is shown that statistical equilibrium cannot be established in a quasi-particle gas if there are quasi-particles of both positive and negative energy. Under these conditions, the fact that the quasi-particle entropy must increase means that the number of quasi-particles grows without limit. As a concrete example, the authors consider the interaction of waves in a quasi-neutral plasma through which ion beams move in the direction

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008750

of the magnetic field. The rate of growth of the number of quasi-particles is estimated. It is concluded that this effect can lead to anomalous diffusion even in a plasma that is stable in the linear approximation, and is of interest from the point of view of conversion of energy of ordered beam motion into heat. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 28 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 10Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

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PA 70T46

DIKASOVA, YE. T.

USSR/Medicine - Silkworms Mar/Apr 1948
Medicine - Viruses

"Serodiagnosis of the Virus of the Yellow Mulberry Silkworm," Ye. T. Dikasova, Cen Asiatic Sci Res Inst of Silk Industry, Tashkent, 3 pp

"Mikrobiol" Vol XVII, No 2

Shows that with the aid of serum it is possible to determine the primary stages of the disease. Studies on the endogenic infusion of cocoons lead to determination of the degree of contamination of the silkworm moth. Submitted 4 Jan 1947.

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DIKASOVA, Ye. T.

21946 DIKASOVA, Ye. T.

Effektivnost' bor'by s zheltakhoy tutovogo Shelkopryada poverkhnostnym obezzara zhivaniyem greny.
Doklady Akad. nauk Uz SSR, 1949, No. 5, s. 35-38.--Rezyume na uzbek yaz.--Bibliogr: 5, NAZV

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

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DIKASOVA, YE. P.

28562

Opyt Mikroanaliza Promyshlyennoy Gryentutovogo Shyelko Pryada Na Prisutstviye V Nyey Virusa Zhyeltukhi Doklady Akad Nauk SSSr, 1949, No. 7, s.29-34- Ryezyumye Na Unbyek Yaz

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PA 59/49T76

DIKASOVA, YE. T.

USSR/Medicine - Silkworm Jan/Feb 49
Medicine - Jaundice Virus

"The Use of Electrophoresis in Studies of Mulberry Silkworms That are Hosts to the Yellow Jaundice Virus," Ye. T. Dikasova, Cen Asiatic Sci Res Inst of Sericulture, Tashkent, 4 pp

"Mikrobiol" Vol XVIII, No 1, pp 444-448.

Subject studies revealed presence of yellow jaundice polyhedra which formed a weak alkali field near the positive pole of the apparatus. Extract obtained from this alkali field was administered to caterpillars which soon died

59/49T76

USSR/Medicine - Silkworm (Contd) Jan/Feb 49

from yellow jaundice. Thus, author established that silkworm caterpillar is capable of acting as host to the yellow jaundice virus. Submitted 20 Jun 48.

59/49T76

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DIKASOVA, LB. T.

FA 149T65

USSR/Medicine - Jaundice, Yellow Jul/Aug 49
Biology - Silkworms

"Studies on Silkworm Cocoons Obtained From Butterflies With Yellow Jaundice" Ye. T. Dikasova, Cen Asia Sci Res Inst of Silk Culture, Tashkent, 4 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XVIII, No 4, pp 356-360/

Found polyhedra in eggs of butterflies infected with jaundice. In most eggs, observed polyhedra in large accumulations located under serous envelope, but in those cases where they were found in small concentrations they were located

149T65

USSR/Medicine - Jaundice, Yellow (Contd) Jul/Aug 49

deeper within the egg. Observations showed that polyhedra-infested eggs would not hatch. Submitted 13 Dec 48.

149T65

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DIKASOVA, Ye. T.

Effect of jaundice virus on the viability of silk worms. Mikrobiologiia, Moskva 19 no.5:444-448 Sept-Oct 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Middle-Asiatic Scientific-Research Institute of Silk Culture (SANIISH), Tashkent.

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DIKASOVA, Ye.T.

Calcium hypochlorite in the control of muscardine in silkworms.
Mikrobiologiia 23 no.5:595-599 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Ukrainskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya shelkovodstva g. Merefa.
(MOTHS,
silkworm dis., muscardine, calcium hypochlorite ther.)
(CALCIUM,
hypochlorite, ther. of muscardine)
(FUNGUS DISEASES,
muscardine, ther., calcium hypochlorite)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410330006-4

NIKASOVA, Ye.T.

Significance of temperature for the development of grasserie in the silkworm Bombyx mori. Uzb. biol. zhur. no.2:72-74 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN UzSSR.
(Silkworms--Diseases and pests)
(Temperature--Physiological effect)

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DIKASOVA, Ye.T.

First international conference on insect pathology and biological methods of controlling injurious species; on the publication og the transactions of the conference. Uzb. biol. zhur. no.5:71-72 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial—Biological control—Congresses)

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Practices in using granulosis. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.10:54-55 O '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut botaniki AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Uzbekistan—Cutworms—Biological control)
(Viruses)

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Detection of granulosis in the cutworm Agrotis segetum Schiff. Vop. virus. 8 no.1:94-97 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

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(CUTWORMS—DISEASES) (VIRUS DISEASES)

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